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Jordan, Syria agree on Islamic meet

DAMASCUS, Jan. 19 (JT) — Jordan and Syria are in "complete agreement" on the question of the proposed Islamic conference in Damascus later this month, Syrian sources said here tonight. A telephone conversation between His Majesty King Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad resulted in the agreement, the sources said. President Assad called the King in the wake of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the "Steadfastness and Consolidation Front" here this week. The front, formed to foil the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel, comprises Syria, South Yemen, the Libyan Jamahiriya, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. During their meeting on Jan. 18, the foreign ministers of the four countries and a PLO representative decided to seek the transfer of the Islamabad conference to Saudi Arabia and the postponement of its convening date.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

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AMMAN, SUNDAY-MONDAY JANUARY 20-21, 1980 — RABIA AL AWAL 3-4, 1400

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Despite his opposition Tito's leg amputated

ELGRADE, Jan. 19 (Agencies) — President Tito's left leg was amputated today despite his earlier opposition to the amputation, it was officially announced here tonight.

official source said the decision on the amputation was made after an emergency meeting of Yugoslav leaders on the health condition of President Tito. A medical bulletin after the operation said the president's condition was satisfactory.

President Tito's doctors earlier delayed without explanation the state of his health, fueling concern about his condition after an unsuccessful operation last Sunday.

armed sources said that the 76-year-old president was suffering from gangrene after surgery on a blockage in an artery of his leg.

from gangrene, they said, problems included a weakened heart, diabetes, and his tolerance of anaesthetics.

President Tito, life president of Yugoslavia and the ruling Communist Party, is being treated in a medical clinic in Ljubljana, the capital of Yugoslavia.

illness came at a particularly unfortunate time for non-aligned Yugoslavia, which broke with the Soviet bloc in 1948 to pursue its own fiercely independent foreign policy and develop its unique brand of socialist workers' self-management.

Yugoslavia is deeply worried by the recent Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, which it fears could represent a precedent for interference in this Balkan country, with its complex ethnic makeup and history of bitter feuds.

Neighbouring Albania, long an ideological foe of Yugoslavia, said today it would fight alongside this country if it was attacked by the Soviet Union.

Despite their differences, including polemics over Yugoslavia's ethnic Albanian minority of some two million, both countries have a defiant attitude towards Moscow.

Officials and western diplomats here tend to discount suggestions abroad that the Soviet Union might intervene militarily here, but voiced apprehension about possible Soviet-inspired subversion in a post-Tito era.

Huang begins talks with Pakistan's government

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 19 (R) — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua began discussions with the Pakistani government today on ways to counter the Soviet Union's push into Afghanistan.

A foreign ministry spokesman said Mr. Huang met President Zia ul Haq's foreign affairs adviser, Mr. Agha Shahi, to discuss recent regional developments and assess each country's response to last month's Soviet intervention.

Mr. Huang told reporters on his arrival last night that he was confident his visit would lead to closer

ties of friendship and cooperation between China and Pakistan.

He said he would brief the Pakistani government on his talks with United States Defence Secretary Harold Brown in Peking earlier this month.

The U.S. and Chinese governments discussed during Mr. Brown's visit how both countries could aid Pakistan now that Soviet troops were stationed along Afghanistan's eastern border.

Informed sources said Mr. Huang was expected to tell the Pakistanis that China would send more light weapons and artillery but up-to-date warplanes and tanks could be purchased only from the west.

China would also explain that Pakistan could not expect Chinese troops to come to its defence if the Soviet Union moved against the frontier, the sources added.

China is Pakistan's closest ally and chief source of arms.

Western diplomats said today the military government of Gen. Zia appeared confident that Pakistan's strategic position in South Asia would enable it to restore its links with the west and recoup aid and military funds cut off since the overthrow of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in July 1977.

Senior Pakistani officials say they would not regard a nominal commitment of support as sufficient to offset Pakistan's possible shift from the non-aligned movement and the Islamic World if it were seen to swing back into the western fold.

Royal amnesty to free about 800

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (JNA) — About 800 prisoners serving jail sentences will be set free under a special royal decree of amnesty issued today. The release order, expected to be carried out tomorrow, will cover persons convicted by martial as well as civil courts in Jordan.

The amnesty also provides for commuting by half the sentences passed on an unspecified number of convicts if their prison conduct records justify this reduction.

His Majesty King Hussein last week asked the government to make a comprehensive study of the cases of people serving prison sentences particularly those connected with the public safety and national security.

The King asked that each case be studied separately in an humane manner, with a view to winning over for society the good and productive potential of those imprisoned.

The cabinet held an extraordinary session this morning to consider arrangements in compliance with the royal request.

After the royal amnesty was issued, the prime minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, said the royal gesture reflects the justice and clemency that characterise the Jordanian regime under the leadership of King Hussein. He expressed the hope that those benefiting from the amnesty will return as good and productive citizens to Jordanian society.

However, the prime minister warned that the government and security authorities will continue to be alert and firm in matters connected with public safety and national security.

Syria accuses Brotherhood of killing two Soviet experts

DAMASCUS, Jan. 19 (R) — Two Soviet military experts were shot dead by Muslim Brotherhood extremists in an ambush in the central town of Hama on Tuesday, the official Syrian News Agency SANA reported today.

It said: "This new ugly crime committed by the gang of the Muslim Brotherhood Party was in implementation of the Israeli-American plot against our people and country."

A third Russian, a Soviet engineer, was wounded in an assassination attempt by the same group of following day in the northern town of Aleppo, it added. The attacker was arrested, and in a later clamp-down on a Muslim Brethren hideout two extremists were killed and 16 others arrested, SANA said.

A report published by the Lebanese pro-Syria newspaper Ash Sharq today said that the Syrian authorities had uncovered a plot against Soviet experts and establishments in the country.

SANA said the two Soviet experts murdered on Tuesday had been engaged in training the Syrian armed forces. They were shot outside their homes and fatally wounded, it added.

The agency named the two men as Air Force Col. Paresi Soslei and an engineer, Lt. Col. Yur Rizenk Victor.

"A member of the same gang on Wednesday opened fire in Aleppo on topographical engineer Peter Zaboloni, who works on state railway projects. He was hit in several parts of the body, but his condition is not serious," SANA said.

The same day, a bomb exploded at the offices of the Soviet airline Aeroflot in Damascus, causing material damage but no casualties.

Ash Sharq linked the anti-Soviet plot to recent claims by Israeli Premier Menachem Begin that huge quantities of modern Soviet weapons had been supplied to Syria.

It also linked the campaign to events in Afghanistan, U.S. naval movements in the Gulf region and subversive activities in Syria by the Muslim Brotherhood.

Khomeini bars opposition candidates Iran rejects U.S. offer of anti-Moscow alliance

TEHRAN, Jan. 19 (Agencies) — Iran today rejected outright any offer of an alliance with the United States to counter any potential Soviet threat to Iran.

Mr. Abol Hassan Bani Sadr, the Iranian Revolutionary Council member, who this week warned of the threat, told Reuters: "My definition of independence is to be independent of both superpowers at the same time."

"If we join one against the other, it would weaken our front against those superpowers and their policy of domination: We need a united front of all oppressed peoples against the superpowers."

Mr. Bani Sadr was commenting on a statement yesterday by the U.S. state department spokesman.

Mr. Hodding Carter, in which he suggested a coordinated American-Iranian response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Carter urged Iran to release the American hostages held at the U.S. embassy here and added: "Our commitment to their (Iran's) territorial integrity stands despite the violation of international law represented by their continued holding of our people."

He was also quoted as saying: "We would be better able to coordinate our concerns about Soviet aggression if we had some kind of representation (in Tehran)."

U.S. officials also implied that any idea of blockading Iran to force the release of the hostages had been dropped following the Soviet move into neighbouring Afghanistan. "That's not the track we're proceeding on," an official said. "Obviously the situation in that part of the world has changed."

The statement on American commitment to Iran's independence was the most friendly U.S. gesture to Iran since the 50 hostages were seized by militant supporters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The official Pars News Agency quoted Mr. Bani Sadr as having told an election rally in the oil town of Abadan last Tuesday that the Soviet Union wanted to divide Iran and push forward to the Indian Ocean.

He qualified the reported remarks today by saying: "If the Soviet Union can attack Afghanistan with no valid pretext, considering itself as a dominator, how can one be sure that one day they won't use another pretext to come down via (the southeast Iranian province of) Sistan and Baluchistan to reach the Indian Ocean?"

A foreign ministry spokesman said today he had no immediate comment on Mr. Hodding Carter's remarks. An aide of Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said he was out electioneering and had not yet studied the U.S. statement.

Mr. Qotbzadeh said in an interview published today that Iran planned to do everything possible to force the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan.

Referring to the hostages held since Nov. 4, Mr. Qotbzadeh told the Paris daily Figaro that the first move is up to the United States. "They turn the Shah over to us, we return the hostages," he said.

"We are very worried and very alarmed by the presence of Soviet tanks a few kilometres from our border with Afghanistan," he said during an interview at the foreign ministry.

"The advance of these tanks preoccupies us at the highest level," he said. "We have tried to make the Soviets understand that there is no question that we will tolerate the occupation of Afghanistan, that would be a direct threat against us. We are going to do everything possible to oblige the Soviets to withdraw from Afghanistan."

Mr. Qotbzadeh, a candidate for president in the Jan. 25 elections, said Iran had voted at the United Nations for the condemnation of the Soviet Union's intervention last month in Afghanistan and would push for a withdrawal at the planned Islamic conference later this month in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Asked if Iran planned to help Afghanistan's Muslim rebels against the Soviet troops, the foreign minister said, "If the U.S.S.R. continues its aggression, that possibility is not excluded." But he warned that Iran so far has taken no military measures in connection with the Soviet threat.



Abol Hassan Bani Sadr

Regional Briefs

BEIRUT, Jan. 19 (R) — An Arab killed in a bomb explosion in a hotel in Beirut on Thursday was a Lebanese who was embroiling the device, a leftist Beirut newspaper said today. As he identified the man as Hassan Elias Bader from an area north Beirut. It said he was travelling on a Bahraini passport under a alias of Mohammad Sohrani, the name issued by police in London. The paper, which carried a photograph of the man, noted well informed sources as saying the bomb was not meant to hit the hotel but for other targets. It did not identify them.

The member had already prepared a second device which exploded in debris of the first blast, the paper said. On Thursday night, a Palestinian commando group calling itself "the May 15 Arab Legion" claimed responsibility for the blast at the 700-m Mount Royal hotel. As Safir said that the hotel was used by Israeli intelligence.

DAMASCUS, Jan. 19 (R) — The Syrian Communist Party, shaken by an internal dispute over how far it should cooperate with the government, has expelled two of its central committee members, party sources said today. The sources said a third member was removed from the committee, but not from the party. Five other members of the committee were given warnings, sources added. The eight had criticised the line followed by the party leadership under General Secretary Khaled Bakdash, the sources said. The two expelled members were Murad Youssef and Yef Kaisiyah. The man removed from the central committee was Ahmad Arab, the sources said.

BEIRUT, Jan. 19 (R) — Israeli and Lebanese rightists in the south-border strip today shelled the outskirts of Tibnia, in the central sector, causing some damage to property and farms, a Beirut Radio reported. The village lies in an area controlled by the Irish contingent serving with the U.N. Interim Force Lebanon (UNIFIL).

ANTYRE, Malawi, Jan. 19 (R) — Two Israeli pilots died when their twin-engine Paigava aircraft crashed on a demonstration here. It was announced today. A statement from the headquarters of the ruling Malawi Congress Party said the aircraft shed last Monday after one of the engines failed while the pilots were demonstrating low flying. It said the aircraft was one of those brought to Malawi for a demonstration before members of the League of Malawi Women. President Kamuzu Banda had promised the women he would buy the four aircraft to help them weave around the country during their work for the ruling party.

BAHRAIN, Jan. 19 (Agencies) — Mr. Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for foreign affairs discussed bilateral relations in the Middle East developments today with Bahrain's foreign minister, Sheikh Mohammad Mubarak Al Khalifah, the Gulf News Agency reported. Mr. Hurd arrived in Bahrain yesterday on the first leg of a Middle East tour aimed at discussing the situation in the Gulf area in the light of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He also met with Bahrain's minister of industry, Mr. Youssef Mad Shitrawi for talks on a proposed Arab-European dialogue and British participation in Bahrain's development projects, the agency said. A British embassy spokesman said Mr. Hurd would also meet with the United Arab Emirates at the end of his talks here.

CAIRO, Jan. 19 (R) — President Carter's sister, Ruth Carter-Platon, arrived in Cairo today, on the first leg of a tour of the Middle East. U.S. embassy officials said she would meet the Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Dr. Abdul Rahman Beissar and the Greek Orthodox Patriarch Pope Shenouda. She is staying here as guest of President Anwar Sadat and his wife.

GIENES, Jan. 19 (R) — Grenada's Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, left today for Tripoli after a three-day official visit to Egypt, marked by the signing of a co-operation agreement. The agreement covers communications, agriculture, trade, science and culture. Mr. Bishop had talks with Algerian President Chadli Ijadjid and leaders of the Polisario guerrilla movement fighting Morocco for independence of the Western Sahara.

Islamic group denounces Egypt-Israel normalisation

CAIRO, Jan. 19 (R) — An Egyptian right-wing Islamic magazine today denounced the normalising of relations between Egypt and Israel and said it would help Israel achieve its "expansionist ambitions".

In a leading article, Mr. Omar Telmisan, said: "Normalising relations with Israel while it insists on achieving all its aims means opening the door for its devilish designs in this country, including the destruction of our economy."

Had Israel abandoned its plans to create a "greater Israel" extending from the Nile to the Euphrates, we would have sincerely and strongly defended the step," he wrote.

But normalising relations while Israel insisted on its policy was "a cancer," and an exchange of ambassadors would be the greatest disaster, Mr. Telmisan said.

An Israeli embassy would be "the headquarters of plots and conspiracies. Israel will not be happy that Egypt enjoys stability, security and progress."

Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil had repeatedly accused Israel of not intending to honour the Camp David agreements signed in September 1978, he said.

The Camp David accords paved the way for the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and subsequent negotiations on autonomy for Palestinians on the West Bank of Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

Meanwhile, the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram claimed today that a Muslim extremist arrested last week had confessed to leading Christmas Eve bomb attacks on churches in Alexandria.

Two Coptic Christian churches in Alexandria were attacked on Jan. 6 — Christmas Eve in the eastern church — but no account of the bombings has been made public in Egypt. Reports at the time said one person was killed and eight were injured.

Iranian authorities arrest 25 Tabriz air force men

TEHRAN, Jan. 19 (R) — Revolutionary authorities in the north-western city of Tabriz have arrested 25 air force men on charges of plotting a coup, the director of Tabriz jail said today.

Mr. Hassan Yazdani told Reuters by telephone the officers and NCOs were arrested in connection with recent clashes in Tabriz between government supporters and militants of the opposition Muslim People's Republican Party (MPRP). "Those arrested confessed to the charges, which include providing arms and ammunition to the MPRP. They had also promised they would stage a coup," Mr. Yazdani said.

He did not give details of how the alleged coup was to have been carried out.

During the Tabriz riots earlier this month, at least 10 people were killed and more than 100 wounded. After a revolutionary guard assault on the local MPRP headquarters, 11 of its members were executed.

With less than a week to go to the first round of the presidential elections, the major candidates were faced today with the threat of unrest in Iran's ethnic border regions.

The threat stemmed from an order by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini barring the candidacy of those who had not voted in favour of the new Islamic constitution, which gives him sweeping powers.

The decision effectively rules out the candidacy of Mr. Massoud Rajavi, nominee of the radical Mujahedin guerrilla group which played a major role in the revolution last February.

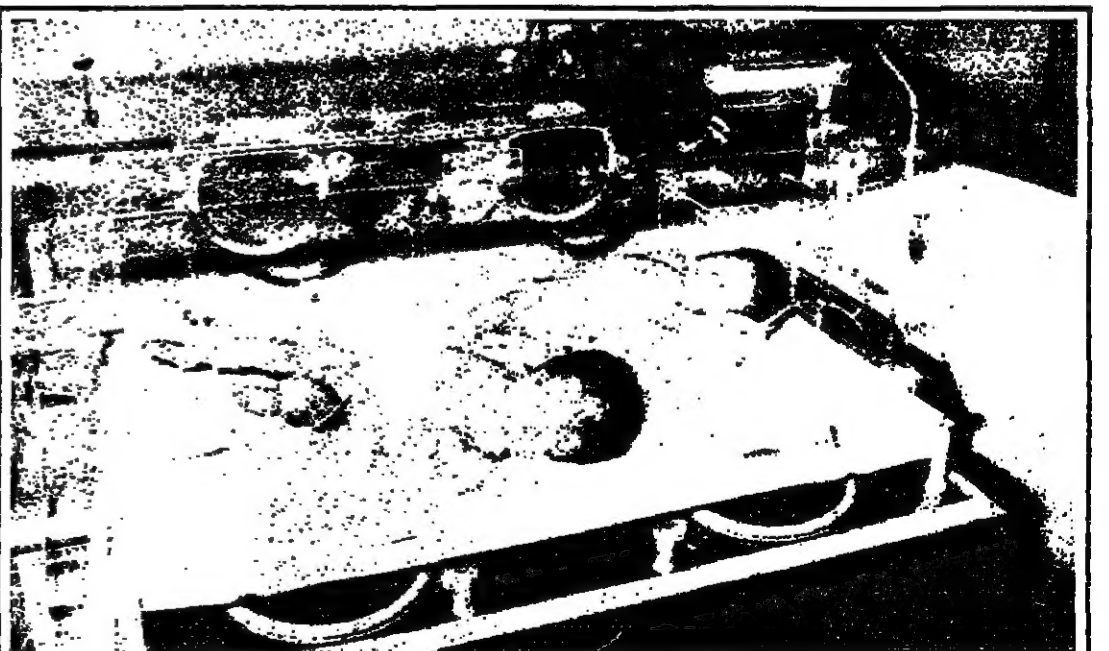
Mr. Rajavi, a supporter of regional autonomy, had recently been endorsed by Iran's Kurdish and Turkmen minorities.

A statement from Ayatollah Khomeini's office said: "Those who have not voted 'yes' for the constitutional law of the Islamic Republic of Iran are not valid candidates for the presidency."

A spokesman for the electoral control commission told Reuters the statement meant Mr. Rajavi would not be able to stand.

About 200 Muslim hardliners last night attacked a Mujahedin medical centre near the occupied U.S. embassy. Five people were injured by flying stones.

The Mujahedin, a radical Islamic group which has links with



Quintuplets born to Mafrag housewife

Two of the quintuplets born to Mrs. Ali Shater in Mafrag Saturday are seen in an incubator at the University of Jordan hospital's Special Care Baby Unit. (Photo by Youssef Allen)

Special to the Jordan Times
By Omar Abandah

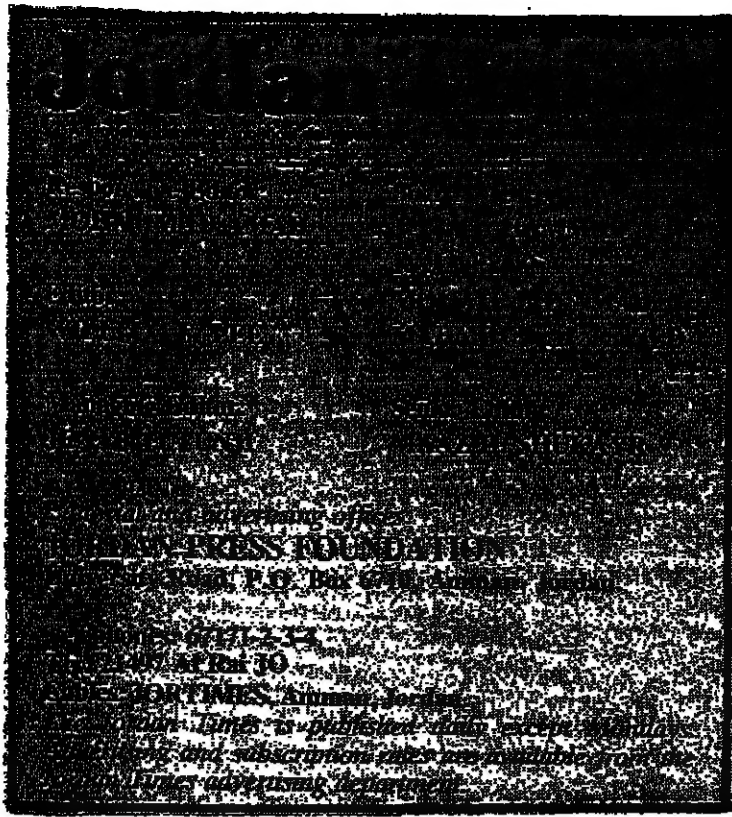
MAFRAQ, Jan. 19 — A Jordanian housewife today gave birth to quintuplets after a pregnancy not exceeding seven months. The three baby boys and two girls were born to Mrs. Ali Al Shater, the first woman reported to ever have quintuplets in Jordan.

The 32-year-old Mrs. Shater gave birth to three of the five babies at her home here. When she developed difficulty in delivery, she was moved to the government hospital where the remaining two babies were born. One baby died immediately after birth and the condition of another was reported to be critical. The four living babies weighed 920, 1140, 1440 and 1560 grams.

Mrs. Shater was then moved to the Princess Basma Hospital in Irbid and later to University Hospital in Amman, where the four babies were kept in two incubators, because of lack of available incubators.

Dr. Najwa Khouiri Boulos, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at the University's Faculty of Medicine, said the staff at the hospital where the ten incubators in the Special Care Baby Unit were occupied by newly-born babies, were not prepared for the event.

She said Mrs. Shater was "apparently predisposed to multiple pregnancies." Mrs. Shater gave birth to twins two years ago and has had four single pregnancies.



His Majesty King Hussein left for the United Kingdom yesterday on a private visit to last several days. He was seen off at the airport by Her Majesty Queen Noor, Crown Prince Hassan, the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, senior government officials and the British ambassador to Jordan. Before the King's departure, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as regent. Accompanying the King on his trip is Her Highness Princess Haya.

Social progress

THE ROYAL amnesty under which around 800 prisoners are to be released today is not just a passing gesture of clemency but part of a sustained policy of liberalising the prison system.

Jordan is taking a fresh look at what justice is all about. Soon after his appointment, the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, visited the high court of justice and pledged the government's respect for the judiciary as an independent institution. On Jan. 3 a specialised government body decided that juvenile delinquents in reformatories should be allowed to leave the reformatories to attend classes during the day.

On Jan. 10, the prime minister ordered the release of 40 administrative detainees who were being held without trial in Mahatta Correctional and Rehabilitation Centre. He promised fair trials for others. In the statement he made on the occasion, he spoke of the need for just and humane treatment for prisoners and said the objective of detention centres should be to rehabilitate detainees. Shortly after that the minister of social development, Mrs. In'am Mufti, said special attention would be paid to the problems of juvenile delinquents and rehabilitation centres. Then His Majesty King Hussein ordered a review of the cases of prisoners serving jail sentences, which led to the amnesty which has been declared.

Under the previous government, Jordan became the first country in the Middle East to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit its prisons and detention centres. ICRC teams have already made two such visits.

The King and the government are bent on modernising Jordan's system of justice and taking an enlightened and humane view of the function of the prison system and the human rights of prisoners. That is a most welcome sign when so many developing countries are headed in the opposite direction.

It is one thing to call a prison a rehabilitation centre or a reformatory, quite another to make it live up to the name. Jordan is clearly making the point that it has decided the purpose of society in incarcerating wrongdoers is not to punish but to rehabilitate them.

The enormous social problems posed by crime and juvenile delinquency are being tackled in the right spirit. A lot has yet to be done to build up the institutions and recruit the personnel needed to deal with the problem in the most effective and up to date methods, but what is clear is that the government is determined to live up to the pledges it made when it assumed office and the policy guidelines it outlined to the National Consultative Council.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'Y: It is no surprise that the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the so-called "autonomy" plan for the West Bank and Gaza are deadlocked.

This was to be expected for the following reasons:
 -- The ambiguity of the Camp David accords, which the Arab countries have drawn the attention of the Egyptian regime to but which it has preferred to ignore.
 -- The Israeli greediness to obtain more Egyptian concessions at the expense of the future of the Palestinian people.
 -- The Egyptian regime's failure to get Israel to cover up the fact that the autonomy negotiations are going nowhere to the Arabs and the whole world, following its isolation at the Arab level and the increasing international criticism directed at the Camp David process. The first concern of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin is to keep the Egyptian concessions coming and the normalisation process moving ahead as planned.
 -- The Egyptian regime found itself facing two alternatives: either to openly surrender to the Israeli rejections without a cover-up -- thus finding nothing to justify the autonomy plan -- or to let the negotiations arrive at a stalemate with the hope that the expected summit with President Carter and Begin would provide the right cover. The Egyptian regime has preferred the second alternative.

AL DUSTOUR: U.S. President Carter is in no position to refuse Begin's call for another summit, as to do so would be interpreted as his abandoning the Middle East peace efforts. As to President Sadat, he also cannot excuse himself from going to another Camp David summit because this would be taken as withdrawal from his pledge to carry on with the peace process despite his weak position in the negotiations owing to the Arab and Palestinian rejection of his plans and efforts.

Thus, the cunning Israeli call for a tripartite meeting comes while conditions do not allow either President Carter or President Sadat to put pressure on Israel to give concessions that might tempt the Palestinians. In the light of Begin's call, the upcoming mission of Carter's special Middle East envoy, Mr. Sol Linowitz, to the region after one week seems like an attempt to put together the scattered pieces of the autonomy plan, and may be to discuss the tripartite summit in accordance with Begin's wish.

If Washington believes, as Linowitz said, that the recent events in Iran and Afghanistan make any progress towards solving the Arab-Israeli conflict an urgent matter with regard to peace and stability in the Middle East, and that this peace serves the U.S. interests, then the required progress will not be attained through dialogue with Israel and Egypt alone.

The latest developments should have been enough to convince the Americans there are other parties in the conflict that should not be overlooked.

First solar - powered emergency telephones start up operation

By Ron Cathell
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 19 -- Thirty solar-powered emergency telephones went into operation this week along major highways in the northern region of Jordan, and more will be put into service in the central region within the next few days, the Jordan Times learnt today.

Some 22 roadside emergency telephones (RET) in the greater Amman region will be ready for use in "three or four" days, and another 31 RETs will be commissioned in the southern region in about three weeks.

This will bring to a total of 83 the number of RETs along all of Jordan's major highways. The phones can be used in emergency cases to call instantly for medical assistance, fire fighters, police, towing service or any other emergency service required by travellers or bedouins.

For several months the odd-looking telephone boxes attached

to roadside poles about every eight or 10 kilometres apart have been in evidence along several major highways. Near the top of each pole can be seen an antenna and a small panel of solar cells, which provides the electricity for the phones' UHF radio transmitters.

Each phone is numbered so that when someone lifts the receiver an operator monitoring the phones of a certain region knows the exact location of the caller.

Hypothetically, all an injured motorist has to do is knock the receiver off the hook and a Civil Defence Department unit will come to investigate.

In all other cases, the caller has a choice of buttons to push that connect him with the service he needs: medical services, police, etc. The buttons are labelled in Arabic and English, and for those who don't read either language, they are distinguished by international symbols that depict the services.

For now, all calls are relayed to

a main exchange station in each region. The northern station is at Irbid, the central station at Amman and the southern station at Ma'an. From there an operator directs the calls to either the police or civil defence who then provide the required service.

Each call is automatically logged at the main station on a teleprinter which records the location of the caller and the time.

In the next two months the radio system will be interfaced with the Telecommunication Corporation's microwave system. At that time, when a caller pushes a button his signal will be received by the proper authority -- either the police or civil defence -- directly with the type of service he needs being automatically indicated without him having to speak.

Calls last for three minutes, but they can be repeated indefinitely. During the day, electricity is supplied directly from the solar panel to power the line-of-sight radio transmission to the nearest relay

Islamic seminar proposes definition of Arab thought

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (JNA) -- The seminar on Islamic thought in Jordanian society resumed its meetings here this afternoon, presided over by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent.

The participants emphasised that confronting the problems of the present time, and achieving future aspirations require open-

ness to Islamic concepts and principles in an enlightened manner and through the adoption of sound applied approaches.

The participants discussed a working paper, presented Dr. Ezzat Jaradat, on Islamic thought in contemporary societies.

They approved a number of proposals, including a recom-

mendation to put into effect a "quest for a definitive Arab thought" that will combine both purity of origin and contemporaneity.

They also approved developing the seminar's working papers into the format of a plan to be presented to the studies and research centre proposed in the first session.

Jordan's hoteliers pour funds into construction

By Terry McBryde
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 19 -- Although Amman only has two five-star hotels at present, there are five

more under construction that should provide 1,242 new deluxe rooms here by the end of next year, according to the latest Ministry of Tourism figures which were released today.

In addition to the two international chains with hotels already here, Holiday Inn and Intercontinental, the expansion will bring in two more famous names, Sheraton and Marriott.

Negotiations are also underway to bring in the management services of Britain's Trust-House-Forte hotels to run a new deluxe hotel being built by Jordan's Housing Bank, the bank's chairman, Mr. Zuhair Khouri, told the Jordan Times today. Mr. Khouri plans to visit London next month to finalise the management agreement for the new 298-room hotel, to be completed at the end of next year.

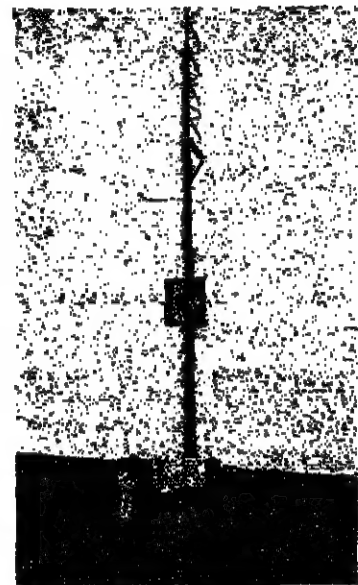
The Amman Sheraton will have 300 rooms and should be finished by this August, while the 337-room Amman Marriott is scheduled to be completed in July of 1981.

One of the new five-star hotel projects is actually an extension to the existing Hotel Jordan Intercontinental. The new 150-room wing is due to be opened in June of next year. Another 150-room project is the 290-bed Jerusalem House hotel which should be completed by the beginning of this summer.

In addition to these five deluxe hotels, plans have also been prepared for a 270-room five-star hotel to be built in Na'aur, just outside of Amman. The future owners of this hotel are still looking for an international hotel company to invest in the project. The estimated cost of each of these deluxe hotel projects ranges from four to five million dinars.

The new statistics also listed 14 hotels of other classifications that are due to open this year. These include nine hotels in the Amman area, one each in Jerash, Karak, and Ajloun, and two new four-star hotels in Aqaba. The biggest of these will be the 300-room, Amman Hotel, which is to be managed by Britain's Grand Metropolitan Hotels, Grand Metropolitan, which already runs most of Jordan's resthouses, will also manage a new 80-room four-star hotel in Petra, to be completed in June 1981.

Jordan's 54 existing classified hotels provide 2,726 rooms and 5,247 beds, while the pension account for another 377 rooms and 788 beds. Rates range from JD 13,500 for a single room in five-star hotel to JD 1,500 one-star hotels.



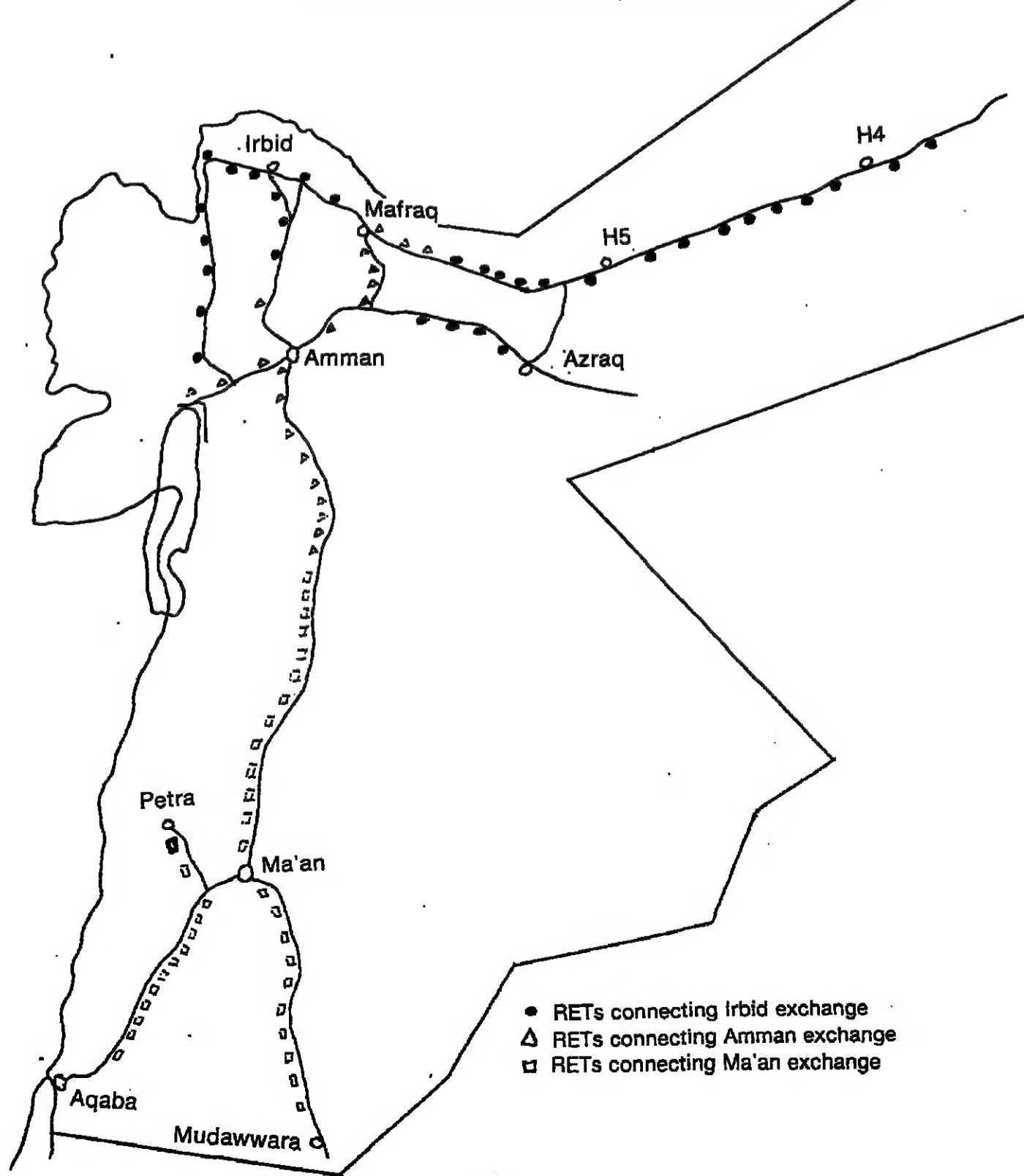
Motorists with stalled engines can get immediate assistance thanks to the availability of the emergency telephones.

keep in touch with one another. These phones will function exactly the same as the RETs.

Because the communications service utilises airwaves, it was originally put under the control of the military and security forces. But for the last year, the system has been under the authority of the Special Communications Commission, a recently established military-staffed agency that operates out of the Ministry of Defence.

The SCC supervised the installation of the phones and operates all the relay and main exchange stations. It has assumed the growing responsibility of providing civil radio phone communications to areas where the Telecommunications Corporation has not put any lines.

Roadside emergency telephones (RET)



A map of Jordan showing the locations of the emergency phones

WHAT'S GOING ON

French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Luis Bunuel entitled "La mort en ce jardin" starring Simone Signoret and Michel Piccoli. The film starts at 7:30 p.m.

Documentary Exhibition

The French Cultural Centre presents a documentary exhibition entitled "The History of the French Song." This exhibition continues until January 27.

Sculpture Exhibition

The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Embassy of Romania, presents an exhibition of small Romanian sculpture at the Art Gallery, Ministry of Culture and Youth. The opening is at 5:00 p.m.

German Art Exhibition

The Goethe Institute presents an exhibition of art works from the art centres of Berlin and Hamburg. The exhibition opens at 5:00 p.m. on Monday.

Commencing 10-1-1980

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Book review

Jerusalem: A need for detachment

A STUDY ON JERUSALEM, by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan Bin Talal. London, Longman Group Ltd. and the Publishing Committee, Amman, 1979.

Reviewed by Kamal Abu Jaber

Despite his many other activities, obligations and commitments, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan has taken upon himself the task of writing on one of the thorniest subjects in the current Middle East dispute. *A Study on Jerusalem*, his most recent output, though a slim tome, combines historical breadth with a depth of analysis that adds considerably to the body of literature on the topic.

The book traces the history of the City of Jerusalem from its establishment some 4,000 years B.C. It lays down facts and cites figures in a scholarly fashion that treats the subject in a succinct, yet thorough and knowledgeable way.

The "birds' eye view" of the City's historical development points out the major events. For instance, after liberating the City from the Crusaders, Saladin, the Saracen ruler, in 1190 "invited the Jews to return to Palestine." Except for a brief period under Egyptian rule from 1831 to 1840, the history of the City was rather quiet under the Ottomans and it does not enter the mainstream of international intrigue until the collapse of the Ottoman Empire.

The names of Sharif Hussein of Mecca, his son King Faisal I, King Abdullah, General Allenby, Lord Balfour and others begin to dominate the modern history of the City and the struggle with the Zionists and their sympathisers commences. In the corridors of major capitals and far-off places the history of the City is now decided. At the League of Nations, Lausanne, San Remo, London, Paris and elsewhere, treaties are concluded and promises given.

20th century diplomatic intrigue creates new concepts and tools to deal with problems and a system of mandates, complete with Classes A, B and C is devised. Palestine being accorded a Class "A" Mandatory Status.

The history of the City during the mandate period was turbulent, with frequent disturbances breaking out between the Arab and the Jewish communities. Among the many causes was the Arab fear of the swelling numbers of Jewish immigration into Palestine and what that might entail. In May, 1948, the British abandoned Palestine to its own fate, an unparalleled act in historical records -- and war broke out.

From 1948 to 1967 the City was divided, with the western sections under Israeli occupation and the Old City under Jordanian rule. Following the 1967 war the entire territory of mandated Palestine, including Jerusalem, came under Israeli occupation. The Israeli government, within three weeks of occupation, and contrary to international legal precedent and precepts, proclaimed unilaterally the "unification" of the City: an act that has since then received the condemnation of the international community on several occasions.

The author's discussion of the legal questions attached to the occupation, "unification" and sovereignty is a sophisticated treatment rarely seen in the work of Arab political analysts and

scholars. The author states that the passion the question of Jerusalem, indeed all of Palestine, evokes, "makes it the more necessary that the lawyer should approach the legal issues... with the maximum amount of detachment." (p.3)

In the discussion of these issues the author is aware that the legal niceties, while important, are not always the determinants of thorny political issues. He cites scholars, legal precedent and international resolutions. The terminology and the depth of analysis and the book's seemingly dispassionate style guide the reader ever so gently through the intricate legal arguments, in one case after another refuting Israeli claims that often hide behind the facade of legal pretences, and what is often referred to as the "natural and historic right of (the) Jewish people."

Aside from the vagueness of obfuscation such platitudes create, the author points to the fact that Israel accepted the United Nations Resolution Plan calling for an Arab and a Jewish state, plus a Corpus Separatum for Jerusalem and the eventuality of an economic union between the two new states. Indeed, in his

cable to the U.N. Secretary General of May 14-15, 1948, Israeli Foreign Secretary Moshe Shertok asked for recognition of the new state on the basis of the U.N. Partition Resolution.

In light of this as well as in light of the international legal rule that "...Conquest as a title to territorial sovereignty has ceased to be part of the law", and in addition to the several United Nations resolutions condemning Israeli annexation of the City -- which the Prince cites -- any Israeli claim to the "unification" of the City legally stands on very shaky ground indeed.

The book is a major addition to the political literature on the topic. Not only is the analysis deep and thought-provoking, but it is also couched in the language proper to such a topic. The legal terminology, though adding to the sophistication of the book, is explained adequately, and the numerous citations indicate scholarship.

The value inherent in the content of the book itself is further enhanced by the fact that its author is sensitive to the issues at hand, thus combining the thorough knowledge of the scholar with the understanding of the practising political figure that the author is.

Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber is a professor of economics at the University of Jordan.

A Study on Jerusalem

HRH Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal



The cover of Prince Hassan's study of the problem of Jerusalem.

Electricity from the sun could have wide use here

By Norah Barger
in Times Staff Reporter

AN, Jan. 19 -- Although has made a number of use of solar energy, it yet tapped the power of in a field that may well have wide applications in the electricity generation.

Officials here, especially Royal Scientific Society have expressed an interest in the scope of the use of solar energy in Jordan, a country with plentiful free sunshine and resources for buying foreign oil. At present, Jordan lacks sufficient for implementing wide-scale electricity generating

possible source of capital is Jordanian funding agencies would embark on joint ventures with the Jordanian government to such funding programme between U.S. and Jordan in the solar electricity generation week was Mr. Charles

Mr. John Sanders, a Martin Marietta engineer and programme manager for the "Solar Village" explained the workings of the photovoltaic facility and the innovative technology used in it.

The facility includes 160 photovoltaic concentrator arrays--34 x 8 ft. flat plates used to collect sunshine (see photo). Each array, capable of generating 2.27 kilowatts, has 272 solar cells made of silicon that directly convert sunlight into electricity. The arrays are called "concentrator" because every four cells has a Fresnel lens over it. These faceted acrylic lenses, that are ridged somewhat in the way records are, focus the light so the sun's rays are concentrated (magnified) by a factor of 33 onto the solar cells.

Each array contains an electronic control box, that tracks the course of the sun across the sky. It is connected to a drive mechanism that continuously tilts the array towards the sun.

Between this active sun-tracking system and the Fresnel lenses, the arrays achieve a magnification of the sun's rays 40 times that of conventional immobile flat plate collector systems--which would, in other words, need 40 times the number of cells to collect an equivalent amount of solar energy.

Once the sunlight has been converted into electricity by the solar cells, bypass diodes associated with every four of them transmit the electricity to branch circuits. The aluminium structure on which the array's solar cells are mounted also serves as a passive thermal dissipator that keeps the array from overheating.

The electricity is stored in seven storage batteries. It is then passed through inverters which convert the direct current (DC) produced by the solar cells into alternating

the array) tracks the course of the sun across the sky. It is connected to a drive mechanism that accordingly orients the array to take full advantage of direct sunlight.

and the National Centre for Science and Technology.

Significant to the possibility of U.S. funding for Jordanian solar projects, SOLERAS is the only Joint Commission project for which the U.S. has contributed funds. In the case of the "Solar Village" project, the U.S. government has put up 50 per cent of the cost.

This particular project also emphasises technology cooperation. Several Saudi engineers will spend a year being trained at Martin Marietta in the U.S. before assuming supervisory and maintenance control roles at the project site.

The technological angle of the project is also of interest. When completed it will be by far the world's largest facility employing a photovoltaic process--whereby a surface of solar cells reacts with the energy of the sun's light--to generate electricity.

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TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be partly cloudy, with southeasterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
low	low	high
Amman	3	11
Aqaba	10	21
Deserts	3	11
Jordan Valley	8	20

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	293.50/295.50
U.K. sterling	670.50/674.50
West German mark	169.80/170.80
Swiss franc	183.30/184.40
French franc	72.60/73.00
Italian lire	36.50/36.70
(for every 100)	
Japanese yen	122.40/123.10
(for every 100)	
Dutch guilder	153.90/154.80
Belgium franc	104.60/105.20
Swedish crown	70.70/71.10

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Arab Union Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	2,250	1,600	1,600	1,600
Jordan Line and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	430	5,220	5,200	5,220
Arabian Development and Investment	JD 2,000	2,100	1,760	1,750	1,760
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	3,000	1,500	1,470	1,470
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	1,000	2,580	2,580	2,580
Arabian Seas Insurance Co. Ltd.	JD 5,000	40	9,600	9,600	9,600
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	1,230	12,200	12,150	12,200
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	6,577	1,610	1,570	1,600
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	3,250	1,700	1,650	1,700
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	8,031	2,200	2,100	2,140
Cairo-Amman Bank	JD 5,000	930	11,650	10,850	11,650
Dar Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	1,106	3,800	3,750	3,800
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	3,704	2,950	2,940	2,950
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	1,300	0,820	0,800	0,800
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	33	24,700	24,500	24,700
Arab company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	100	1,450	1,450	1,450
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	2818	1,500	1,490	1,490
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	3,050	1,020	1,010	1,010
Arab Financial Corporation	JD 10,000	170	11,000	11,000	11,000
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	190	21,250	21,250	21,250
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	50	0,880	0,880	0,880
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	1765	10,000	9,900	9,950

Total volume traded on Saturday, Jan. 19, 1980: JD 216,942

Total number of shares traded: 103,218

Government Development Bonds

Year Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1987	JD 10,000	59	590	10,010	10,010
1988	JD 10,000	20	201	10,050	10,050
1989	JD 10,000	341	3,437	10,100	10,000

Total volume traded on Saturday, Jan. 19, 1980: JD 4,228

Total number of bonds traded: 420

Bad weather prevents U.K. matches

LONDON, Jan. 19 (R) — Harsh weather bit deep into today's British soccer programme. By 1200 GMT 23 matches in England and Scotland had fallen victim to frost and snowbound pitches and the pools panel was called into action for the first time this season. The panel decide for pools purposes how in their opinion postponed matches would have resulted. Up until last season 25 matches had to be called off before the panel operated. This season the figure has been reduced to 18. The four English First Division casualties included Manchester United's attractive home fixture with Aston Villa.

Other matches postponed were:
English Division One: Everton v Stoke, Norwich v Middlesbrough, West Bromwich v Bolton.

Division Two: Birmingham v Chelsea, Oldham v Burnley.
Division Three: Mansfield v Barnsley, Reading v Oxford, Swindon v Rotherham.

Division Four: Halifax v Northampton, Lincoln v Bradford, Peterborough v York, Port Vale v Crewe, Scunthorpe v Aldershot, Stockport v Portsmouth, Walsall v Rochdale, Wigan v Bournemouth.

Scottish Premier Division: Dundee United v Partick, Hibernian v St. Mirren, Rangers v Dundee.

Division One: Dunfermline v Dumbarton, St. Johnstone v Airdrie-onians, Alloa v Falkirk.



Vijay Amritraj (above) of India, playing despite stomach pains, upset second-seeded Vilas Gunderath of the U.S. Friday night 6-1, 0-6, 6-4 in the \$175,000 World Championship Tennis Tournament in Birmingham, Alabama. (Central Press Photos Ltd.)



World Bowls Championships

MELBOURNE, Jan. 19 (R) — The veteran United States team ended England's run of success in the World Bowls Championships triples event today. After seven successive wins the England team of Jim Hobday, Tony Allcock and David Bryant crashed to a 22-14 defeat. Earlier today they had beaten Zambia 19-9. The Americans—Clive Forrester, 70, Bert MacWilliams, 58, and Dick Folkins, 62—raced to a 9-0 lead after four ends.

England fought back to trail 10-8 but the Americans went seven shots up in the next two ends and from then on their lead was never seriously threatened. Despite their defeat England lead the triples standings after the eighth series with 14 points—one ahead of both Scotland and Australia. Scotland, also unbeaten before today's matches, were edged out 20-19 by Israel and then drew 18-18 with Malawi.

The United States, who had earlier beaten Kenya 19-9, have 12 points and are followed by Canada, Israel, Swaziland and Zambia—all on 10. Australia continue to dominate the pairs event, their two wins today giving them a maximum haul of 16 points. They followed a 24-15 morning victory over Hong Kong with a comfortable 18-10 win over West Samoa. New Zealand retain second position with 13 points after wins over Fiji (23-17) and Jersey (30-21). Canada moved clear of the group bunched in third place overnight when they beat Guernsey and Zambia today. Wales, the United States and Jersey slipped back after losing their eighth series matches.

India puts pressure on Pakistan

MADRAS, Jan. 19 (R) — India, already one up in the six-test series against Pakistan, looked well set for their second victory today. Pakistan, trailing by 158 runs on first innings, were 178 for seven at close of play, with only one recognised batsman left, Imran Khan. At one point the visitors were 58 for five and it looked as if India would win with a day to spare. Four of these early wickets were claimed by Kapil Dev in his opening spell and he finished the day on four for 37. Kapil Dev, who scored 84 in India's innings, is fast approaching his hundredth test wicket. All the Pakistani wickets lost today went down as the batsmen attempted flamboyant shots which were totally out of keeping with the grim situation they were in. The collapse was halted for some time by Wasim Raja, who made top score of 57, and Javed Miandad, who scored 52 flawless runs in three hours. Together the pair put on 89 runs for the sixth wicket.

Greer Stevens upsets Evonne Goolagong

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, Jan. 19 (R) — Eighth-seeded Greer Stevens of South Africa upset second-seeded Evonne Goolagong of Australia 7-6, 6-1, here last night in the quarter-finals of a \$125,000 women's tennis tournament.

UEFA under-21 groupings announced

BERNE, Jan. 19 (R) — Groupings for the European Football Union (UEFA) 1980-82 tournament for national "under-21" teams were announced here today as follows:

Group One — West Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland.
Group Two — Belgium, France, Cyprus.
Group Three — Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union, Turkey.
Group Four — Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece.
Group Five — Scotland, Sweden, Denmark.
Group Six — Poland, East Germany, Norway.
Group Seven — Spain, Netherlands, Luxembourg.

National associations must agree on match programmes by March 20, UEFA said. UEFA said most groups were similar in structure to corresponding groups in the European qualifying competition for the 1982 World Cup.

UEFA said this arrangement would allow senior and junior national squads to play their matches at the same time and make joint travel arrangements, since both tournaments are being run over the same period.

England down Irish in rugby

LONDON, Jan. 19 (R) — England, who last won the title outright 17 years ago, started the 1980 five-nation rugby union championship with a flourish at Twickenham here today, routing Ireland 24-9 on a grey, cheerless afternoon. England dominated possession to win by three goals and two penalties to three penalties. They led 15-9 at half-time. England full back Dusty Hare landed all but one of his attempts at goal to finish with 12 points. Scrum half Steve Smith, left wing Mike Slemen and number eight John Scott scored the England tries. Fly-half Ollie Campbell, the new flame-haired hero of Irish rugby, salvaged some prestige for his side by kicking all his team's points. Campbell, who came to prominence in Australia last year, had few other opportunities to show his mettle as he battled behind a beaten pack.

Solomon defeats Lewis in tennis

BALTIMORE, Maryland, Jan. 19 — Top-seeded Harold Solomon of the United States fought back from a first-set loss to defeat Chris Lewis of New Zealand 0-6, 6-1, 6-3 here last night in the quarter-finals of a \$75,000 Grand Prix Tennis Tournament.

U.K. football results

LONDON, Jan. 19 (R) — Results of English Football League matches played last night:

Division Two
Swansea v Luton postponed.

Division Three
Blackpool one, Southend zero.
Colchester zero, Chesterfield one.

Division Four
Newport two, Huddersfield two.
Tranmere v Hereford postponed.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 20, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A fine day to put a thinking cap and to decide on various schools of thought that you have in mind, especially that which has with spiritual activities. Maintain a cheerful manner. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Take time to concentrate on gaining added abundance in the future. Express piety with loved one. Be logical.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can solve problems by confiding in experts and gaining their aid. New ideas that can be of help to you.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be sensible in the matters of communications and get the results you want. Take time to meditate on philosophical matters.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take a rest with your reputation at this time. Talk over new ideas with mate and get a new perspective.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Do something that will help family members. Know your true position with the have power over your affairs.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Plan a better course for the new week coming up. Try to be of assistance to others and gain their goodwill.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be sure to comp what is expected of you by closest tie, and try to spend money only in the right direction.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you cooperate with family members, you gain more harmony and a greater happiness at home. Be wise.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Attend to your choice that can help elevate your way of life. Your new week's activities before you retire.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study newspapers that could help you in career matters. An int prompting could be erroneous so don't follow it.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Thinking about you can increase your abundance will bring good id follow. Give more attention to family in the evening.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study your friend and know where they fit into your plans for the future. Sidestep a foe who is jealous of you.

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'Inappropriate' due to Afghanistan situation China calls off talks with USSR on normalisation

PEKING, Jan. 19 (R) — China said today the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan created new obstacles for normalising Sino-Soviet relations and under the circumstances it would be inappropriate to hold talks between the two countries.

The first round of talks between China and the Soviet Union aimed at improving long-strained relations took place in Moscow last autumn. The second round had been scheduled for Peking, although no definite date had been set.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today: "The invasion of the Soviet Union into Afghanistan threatens world peace and China's

Divers search for bodies in Swedish fjord following collapse of bridge

STENUNGSUND, Sweden, Jan. 19 (R) — Television cameras were lowered into the icy waters of Lake Fjord today to help divers searching for the bodies of ten people missing after a 16,500-ton cargo ship wrecked the 280-metre-long Almoe Bridge yesterday.

The Liberian-registered Star Clipper ran into the bridge at night in thick fog, bringing down almost the entire span. Within the next 40 minutes, a truck and eight cars containing ten people drove off the edges, police said. Reports had said 13 people were missing.

They plunged 40 metres into the 40-metre-deep waters of the fjord between the mainland and the island of Tjoern, north of Gothenburg.

Local police were criticised by newspapers today for the delay in sealing off the bridge. Police were sent several kilometres by road when they could have telephoned a nearby fire brigade or people living near the bridge.

Divers, hampered by ice, swift currents and the depth of the fjord, called off the search last night and resumed this morning. The Star Clipper, its crew taken off by helicopter, lay beneath the bridge, pinned by the fallen steel-and-concrete span.

Dollar has remained stable despite latest gold price rise

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (R) — Although experts said it would never happen, the dollar has remained stable despite the spectacular price surge of gold this week.

In previous peaks during the gold price rises of recent years, the dollar has usually dropped while gold increased in value as people fled from the main paper currency into what they regarded as "safe havens" for their investments.

This time, however, the dollar has done better against gold than the Swiss franc, which has been the alternate refuge for investors and speculators.

The latest upsurge in the gold price has been attributed by experts to political tensions—the situation in Iran and Afghanistan—rather than a reaction against a dollar weakened by inflation.

Mr. Gary Gray, senior economist at Bankers Trust Company, says: "The traditional relationship between gold and the dollar has been violated. Gold is not responding to high inflation rates as it did last year. It is now concerned with political developments."

"The Afghan situation is being viewed more as an East-West problem, rather than an isolated event. Under these conditions European currencies are not as attractive," he said.

U.S. Government officials are well aware of the possibility that the spectacular rise in the price of gold may reflect a lack of faith in paper money.

But several factors have worked to the advantage of the dollar in recent days. Inflation, while up to 13 per cent in the United States, is not only an American problem and other industrial nations are rapidly closing the gap.

For one, the recent increase in oil prices by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are having a greater impact on the economies of some European nations and Japan — which import nearly all their oil — than on the United States.

As a result, inflation has been worsening in these nations in relation to the United States. The OPEC increases have also caused a deterioration in the trade balance of other nations in relation to the United States.

The dollar also has benefited from closer cooperation between the Federal Reserve (U.S. central bank) and European central banks in acting to halt a sharp decline in the dollar's value.

But many experts feel that once major political crises subside, the dollar will once again suffer even if gold remains stable.

security, creating new obstacles for normalising relations between the two countries.

"Under such circumstances, it goes without saying that it is inappropriate to hold Sino-Soviet talks."

The spokesman did not elaborate on the circumstances under which the talks could resume, though China has called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

It was also not immediately clear whether the annual Sino-Soviet trade negotiations would be affected.

Western diplomatic sources said, however, that China had indicated it was willing to hold its annual border river navigation talks with the Soviet Union next month.

Diplomatic sources said before the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan that the Soviet delegation was likely to visit Peking for the political talks late next month.

Diplomatic sources said the Moscow talks had made no progress. The Soviet side was seeking a broad declaration of principles. But the Chinese wanted first to settle specific aspects of relations, including the stationing of Soviet troops in Mongolia.

China's Senior Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping was quoted as telling Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira before the Afghan crisis that the important thing was to remove obstacles rather than produce "empty documents."

China and the United States agreed earlier this month during a visit to Peking by U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown that what they regarded as Soviet aggression had to be countered.

Western diplomats said China believed that stern action was needed against Moscow, and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua is now in Islamabad to demonstrate Chinese support for

Pakistan.

China proposed talks with Moscow last April after announcing it would not renew its 30-year friendship treaty with Moscow.

They held five rounds of preliminary talks and six plenary sessions in Moscow, the last on Dec. 6. The Chinese delegation returned home on Dec. 11.

Though China and the Soviet Union have remained at loggerheads, trade between them has moved ahead. But 1979 trade is expected to be lower than in 1978, diplomats said.

This was primarily because talks on a 1979 trade agreement had been delayed by the Sino-Vietnamese border war and because there had been delays in signing contracts.

The value of Sino-Soviet trade in 1978, the last year for which figures are available, was \$516 million, compared with \$249 million in 1977, diplomatic sources said.

NATO has contingency plans ready to safeguard Yugoslavia

BRUSSELS, Jan. 19 (R) — NATO diplomats have long considered Yugoslavia without President Tito as potentially the most dangerous East-West flash point in Europe. The 15-nation Western alliance has drawn up contingency plans in case internal strife there tempts the Kremlin to try to bring post-Tito Yugoslavia back to the Soviet fold.

But NATO officials carefully avoid dramatising the situation, saying there is no sign that Moscow is poised to intervene in Yugoslavia's internal affairs at the moment.

NATO intelligence officers say they have not detected Warsaw Pact troop movements near Yugoslavia except for some routine manoeuvres planned in Hungary's Pecs area.

NATO has refrained from issuing any solemn warning partly because Yugoslavia is outside the Atlantic pact's boundaries and partly because it could give Moscow propaganda for a claim that the West was ready to interfere in a non-aligned country.

The officials say that, if such a warning were to be given, it would come better from individual Western governments and above all the United States.

NATO political and military leaders do not envisage a Soviet action in Yugoslavia to be taken in

isolation. Rather they see such a move in the context of heightened tension caused by a confrontation in the Third World.

NATO's top commander in Europe, General Bernard Rogers, told a news conference earlier this month that he believed a possible scenario for an East-West conflict would start with a confrontation outside NATO and then move into NATO.

However, NATO officials warn about the so-called "multiplier effect" of crisis. Nervousness about Yugoslavia comes on top of the Afghan crisis and the general cooling of U.S.-Soviet relations already noticeable even before the Kabul airlift last month.

They stress the serious danger to NATO's "soft" southern flank of a Soviet push through Yugoslavia or even pressures strong enough on Belgrade to make it abandon its non-aligned stand.

By acquiring bases on the Adriatic coast, the Soviet navy would be in a position to disrupt allied sealanes and communications and to isolate Greece and Turkey from the rest of the alliance, NATO diplomats say.

Only the Gorizia Pass, between the Alps and the Mediterranean, would stand between Soviet troops stationed in western Yugoslavia and the rich plain of northern Italy.

Carter expected to score big win against Kennedy in Iowa caucuses

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 19 (R) — President Carter, who only last November was deemed to be heading for political oblivion, is expected to score a major victory on Monday in his first vote contest against Senator Edward Kennedy.

The test is the Iowa caucuses in which Democrats and Republicans vote for their presidential candidates in "straw polls" at open meetings across this farm state.

Senator Kennedy, the man Democrats for years have told pollsters they want to have told president, is now fading fast in polls. This is partly due to the immense public approval of Mr. Carter's handling of crises in Iran and Afghanistan and partly to nagging doubts about Mr. Kennedy's actions in the 1969 Chappaquiddick car accident that cost a young woman her life.

On the Republican side, party front-runner Ronald Reagan's commanding lead over five challengers is disappearing rapidly.

Iowans blame his slump from 50 per cent to just over 25 per cent in the latest poll on his refusal to take part in a debate by Republican candidates in the state two weeks ago and on his failure to campaign as hard as his challengers.

In New York on Tuesday, the 69-year-old conservative appeared to write off in advance his expected poor showing and complained that former Central Intelligence Agency director George Bush "has been living in the state for the last year."

A solid showing for Mr. Bush in Iowa could give him added impetus for the New Hampshire primary on Feb. 26. That will be the first of the 37 state presidential preference primaries to precede this summer's Republican and Democratic nominating conventions.

The Iowa caucuses are not a primary, in which registered Democrats and Republicans go to the polls and simply pull a lever for

convention delegates committed to the presidential candidate of their choice.

Instead in Iowa, members of both parties meet in 2,531 precincts and for hours thrash out the issues and the qualities of the candidates.

Debate over, they then choose delegates for a county convention. This in turn selects delegates for a state convention, which chooses delegates for the national convention.

The caucuses represent the first vote in what has been described as American democracy's most grueling process, the non-stop, year-long battle to choose a president.

The 1976 Iowa caucuses were the ones that gave former Georgia governor Jimmy Carter his first serious national attention. He received 26 per cent of the vote four years ago, better than any other Democrat and just short of the vote for uncommitted delegates.

This time round, pre-caucus polls show Mr. Carter leading Senator Kennedy by as much as 57 to 25 per cent.

In one earlier public test of their popularity, President Carter won 74 per cent of a straw vote at a Florida Democratic convention in St. Petersburg on Nov. 18.

Senator Kennedy received 23 per cent of the vote, which carried no official significance.

The respected Washington columnist James Reston called the Carter lead in the polls "the greatest comeback since Lazarus."

On Nov. 7, the day Senator Kennedy announced he would seek the Democratic presidential nomination, Mr. Kennedy led the president in public opinion polls by a two-to-one margin.



President Carter



Senator Kennedy

But the senator has a crack organisation working for him in Iowa and the outcome of the caucuses depends in part on who gets the voters out. Only about ten per cent of registered voters voted in the caucuses in 1976.

Mr. Kennedy has been hitting Mr. Carter hard for cancelling grain sales to the Soviet Union, in response to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Iowa grows maize and wheat and its farmers are fearful that the presidential action might lead to lower world prices and lower incomes for themselves.

Japan links Soviet military attache to big espionage case

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (R) — The military attache to the Soviet embassy in Tokyo left for Moscow today only hours after police named him in connection with Japan's biggest espionage case since World War Two.

Police said they believed Colonel Yuri Kozlov to have been one of the recipients of secrets passed by a former Japanese army general and two serving officers who were arrested yesterday on suspicion of espionage.

Colonel Kozlov and his wife left Tokyo's Narita Airport this morning on a scheduled flight to Moscow by the Soviet airline Aeroflot.

Authorities said they attempted to question Colonel Kozlov before his departure, but the Soviet embassy refused on grounds of diplomatic immunity.

After yesterday's arrests, Japan's army chief of staff, General Shigetō Nagano, said: "I cannot help but presume that all kinds of information have been passed to the Soviet Union."

Police said Colonel Kozlov had received classified information from the three accused Japanese for just over a year. Prior to that, the recipient was General Pyotr Rybalkin, the Soviet military attache in Tokyo between 1972 and late 1978.

Police said former general Mr. Yukihisa Miyajima, now a company executive, had made contact with Soviet agents in a street at least once a month and received payment in cash.

Mr. Miyajima, 58, who was a prisoner of the Russians after the war, shared the money with Lieutenant Eiichi Kashii and Warrant Officer Tsunetoshi Oshima in exchange for classified defence agency documents, they said.

The three men are all experienced intelligence officers, but police said that questioning so far had not revealed whether they had access to sensitive information from the United States, which has about 45,000 troops backed by sophisticated weapons in Japan.

U.S. Congress returns from recess Tuesday to face international crisis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (R) — Congress returns to work next week, faced with an explosive mixture of international crises and election-year politics. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the U.S.-Iranian dispute will dominate the session opening on Tuesday.

Congress is also due to act swiftly on the granting of full trade privileges to China, the Soviet Union's ideological rival.

The foreign crises have already had an impact on the election scene. Domestic issues have been shoved into the background and President Carter's standing in public opinion polls has risen dramatically. Republicans are divided over his imposition of a partial grain embargo against the Soviet Union.

On Wednesday, Mr. Carter will test his standing in Congress when he defends his policies and outlines future actions in a state of the union address to a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Members of his cabinet—Secretaries of State and Defence Cyrus Vance and Harold Brown and Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland—will justify and explain administration policies at a series of committee meetings.

Although congressional reaction to the international crises has been muted during the month-long Christmas recess, Republicans have been quick to blame the troubles on what they call weak administration policies.

With one third of the 100-member Senate and all of the 435-member House up for election in November, party politics will continue to influence the debate on the crises.

The Senate adjourned in December with the expectation that its priority business on return would be the much-delayed Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) with the Soviet Union.

Because of the Afghanistan crisis, President Carter asked that SALT II be delayed. Few now believe it can be revived this year.

In last year's debate on the treaty, concern was expressed that the United States was lagging behind the Soviet Union militarily. This concern has been made

more acute by developments in Afghanistan and Iran.

Congress is expected to be more favourably disposed towards an increase in defence spending than at any time since the Vietnam war. Awareness of new international

dangers may also ease the of foreign aid request particularly military and assistance for Afghanistan, Pakistan.

Social programs, expected to take a back

Vital energy legislation for early action. A Senate committee has already work on a bill to tax the earned by oil companies of the removal of price from crude oil.



TOKYO, Jan. 19 (Agencies) — Former Beatle Paul McCartney had his head hidden by a towel, is shown being led to a waiting car yesterday at Tokyo police headquarters. Mr. McCartney came to Japan for a concert tour with his rock group Wings arrested Wednesday when airport customs officers foundjuana in his luggage. He is being held for further questioning the concert tour has been cancelled. The prosecutor's obtained a court order to keep him in detention for ten days a decision is made whether to bring formal charges or see deportation. Mr. Harvey Goldsmith, promoter for Wings, press conference that Mr. McCartney was upset that his Japan tour has to be cancelled because of his arrest. Mr. Goldsmith Mr. McCartney had volunteered to perform at a concert to charge to compensate the 100,000 fans who held tickets for cancelled series. (AP wirephoto)

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Ertensen

ATTACHMENTS

By Herb L. Bisteen

ACROSS

- 1 Summer statesman and US president
- 6 Destruction
- 10 Pump
- 20 Met music
- 21 Debate topic
- 24 Macaw
- 24 Father: Lat
- 25 Patriot of '76 and US
- 25 Branch: preacher
- 29 Attention getter
- 31 Clamorous
- 32 Outer space item
- 33 — Plains
- 34 Chirping
- 34 River in France
- 35 Discard
- 36 Discard
- 38 Hit show
- 39 Animal trap
- 41 Breakfast food
- 42 English statesman and US president
- 52 Pasture
- 53 Unit of work
- 54 Nautical command
- 54 Mount in Turkey
- 57 Tropical cuckoo
- 58 Gambling game
- 60 Slow journeys
- 61 Sharpness of tone
- 63 Military science
- 64 Chirping
- 65 Lustrous velvet
- 66 Optimistic
- 67 Corn unit
- 68 by Lequer
- 69 "Able was I" near Elia
- 70 Fly high
- 72 — Domini
- 73 American renegade and English writer
- 80 Go
- 81 Throw
- 82 Battery
- 83 Sphere
- 84 Heavily
- 85 Did garden work
- 87 Sidewalk
- 88 Pet rodent
- 92 High-fructose syrup
- 94 Sea layer
- 96 Make cake
- 98 Eggs: Lat
- 99 Name
- 99 editor
- 99 — Heights
- 99 Scale note
- 100 Agate
- 101 Popular singer and American pianist
- 107 Cassini
- 108 Plant disease
- 109 Belgian city
- 112 "There is a —"
- 113 City in Afghanistan
- 116 Sphere
- 117 Collection
- 120 Woolen cloth
- 122 Apples
- 123 Zigzag
- 134 Roofing material
- 125 Midwest
- 126 Madman and New England
- 130 Composer
- 131 Composer
- 132 Ringworm
- 133 Merry-making
- 134 Complaints
- 135 Turt
- 136 Gun hammer
- 137 Littlepian

DOWN

- 1 Palatable
- 2 Turkish decree
- 3 Insects
- 4 Singer's girl
- 5 "Do — say"
- 6 Fight
- 7 Battle fiercely
- 8 Pail
- 9 More
- 10 Radiant
- 11 Part of a ship's bow
- 11 — of good hope may fail
- 12 Alternate spelling
- 13 Number
- 14 Salami
- 15 France —
- 16 Old group
- 16 Girdle
- 17 Light gas
- 18 Name of a river
- 19 Blunder
- 22 God of love
- 23 Venus
- 24 Venerable
- 27 — and Yang
- 28 Goddess of dawn
- 34 Agent
- 35 Excited
- 36 Formerly
- 37 Star
- 38 Sea signal
- 40 Flowers
- 41 Food fish
- 42 Holywood
- 43 Secular
- 44 Collect
- 45 Venus
- 46 Boat trail
- 47 Snoozes
- 48 Jane or Zane
- 49 Frigate
- 50 East
- 51 Swimming
- 52 Night flyer
- 56 Novitiate
- 58 Do office
- 59 —
- 60 "Bulbs"
- 61 Man from
- 62 Wit
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Diagramless

17 X 17, by H.M. Ross

- 1 After night or white
- 4 Moon personified
- 5 From — to
- 8 River of Rome
- 9 Tropical trees
- 11 West Indian country
- 12 Biblical giant
- 14 Curved line
- 15 Operatic solo
- 16 Blackened
- 17 — of light
- 21 Tendency
- 22 Pacific island group
- 23 Beech tree
- 25 "To — is human"
- 26 Contaminates
- 27 Opened wide
- 28 Olive genus
- 30 Earth
- 31 Balanced
- 32 Maple leaf
- 33 Country
- 35 Paddle
- 36 Egg dishes
- 38 City in Florida
- 41 Certain solids
- 42 Heroic poem
- 45 On the up and up
- 46 Copycat
- 47 Significant time
- 50 Ruler
- 52 Instituted
- 53 Power
- 54 Cliche
- 55 Negative
- 56 Wings
- 58 Chess master
- 59 Part of a diamond
- 61 Small space
- 62 Cell
- 63 Prevalent
- 64 Raced madly
- 65 Playground

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. XCEY TUMI YHOCKZ EPHEWYPI OUYZOLY

2. "CAR DIC OIAC VSDU" SL LVINGR DIC

3. IWDDVPI EVHJ DJIKXVUNTER: ZVWZJE VU

4. KJKZZT JVR VZVW KRJTW. WZET KATTE

5. VZ ART.

— By Earl Irwin

— By Earl Irwin

— By Earl Irwin

— By Earl Irwin

— By Earl Irwin

— By Earl Irwin

— By Earl Irwin

— By Earl Irwin

— By Earl Irwin